

P R I

The princely hierarch left his pow'rs to seize
Possession of the garden. *Milton.*

I exprest her commands
To mighty lords and princely dames. *Waller.*

So fled the dame, and o'er the ocean bore
Her princely burthen to the Gallic shore. *Waller.*

3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august.
I, that but now refus'd most princely gifts,
Am bound to beg of my lord general. *Shakefp.
Milton.*

Princely counsel in his face yet shone.
Born to command, your princely virtues slept
Like humble David's, while the flock he led. *Waller.*

PRINC'PLE. *adv.* [from *prince*.] In a princelike manner.

PRINCES-FEATHER. *n. f.* The herb amaranth. *Ainsf.*

PRINC'CESS. *n. f.* [*princefs*, Fr.]

1. A sovereign lady; a woman having sovereign command.
Altho' my God's anointed he revild;
A king and princely dead. *Dryden.*

Princ'cs ador'd and lov'd, if verbe can give
A deathless name, thine shall for ever live. *Granvil.*

Under lo excellent a princ'ess as the present queen, we sup-
pofe a family fitly regulated. *Swift.*

2. A sovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen.

3. The daughter of a king.
Here the bracelet of the trueft princ'ess,
That ever wore her faith. *Shakefp. Cymbeline.*

4. The wife of a prince; as, the princ'ess of Wales.

PRINCIPAL. *adj.* [*principle*, Fr. *principal*, Lat.]

1. Principally. A feat found only in *Spenser*. A Latinism.
Suspicion of friend, nor fear of foe,
That hazarded his health, had he at all;
But wald' d at will, and wandred to and fro,
In the pride of his freedom *principle*. *Spenser.*

2. Chief; of the first rate; capital; essential; important; con-
siderable.
This later is ordered, partly and as touching *principal*
matters by none but precepts divine only; partly and as con-
cerning things of inferior regard by ordinances, as well hu-
man as divine. *Hooker, b. v. f. 4.*

Can you remember any of the *principal* evils, that he laid
to the charge of women. *Shakefp. As You like it.*

PRINCIPAL. *n. f.* [from the *adj.*]

1. A head; a chief; not a second.
Seconds in factions do many times, when the faction sub-
divideth, prove *principals*. *Bacon.*

2. One primarily or originally engaged; not an accessory or
auxiliary.
We were not *principals*, but auxiliaries in the war. *Swift.*

In judgment, some persons are prefernt as *principals*, and
others only as accessories. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

3. A capital sum placed out at interest.
But thou wilt not only loofe the forfeiture,
And touch't with human gentleness and love,
Forgive a moiety of the *principal*. *Shakefp.*

The debt must be continued, because we have no other means
for paying off the *principal*. *Swift's Miscellanies.*

4. The prebent or governor.

PRINCIPALITY. *n. f.* [*principalité*, Fr.]

1. Sovereignty; supreme power.
Divine lady, who have wrought such miracles in me, as to
make a prince none of the basest, to think all *principalities*
base, in respect of the heethook. *Sidney, b. ii.*

Nothing was given to Henry, but the name of king; all
other absolute power of *principality* he had. *Spenser.*

2. A prince; one invested with sovereignty.
Then speak the truth by her; if not divine,
Yet let her be a *principality*,
Sov'reign to all the creatures on the earth. *Shakefp.
Milton.*

Nitroch of *principalities* the prime.

3. The country which gives title to a prince: as, the *principa-*
lity of Wales.
To the boy Cæsar fend this grizled head,
And he will fill thy wishes to the brim
With *principality*. *Shakefp. Ant. and Cleop.*

The little *principality* of Epire was invincible by the whole
power of the Turks. *Temple's Miscellanies.*

4. Superiority; predominance.
In the chief work of elements, water hath the *principality*
and sways over earth. *Digby on Bodies.*

It is much more, as having the prerogative and *principality* above
every thing else. *Taylor's Worship Communicant.*

PRINCIPALLY. *adv.* [from *principal*.] Chiefly; above all;
above the rest.
If the minister of divine offices shall take upon him that
holy calling for covetous or ambitious ends, or shall not de-
sign the glory of God *principally*, he polluteh his heart. *Taylor.*

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think
its business is *principally* to find fault. *Dryden.*

The resistance of water arises *principally* from the vis inerte
of its matter, and by consequence, if the heavens were
as dense as water, they would not have much less resistance
than water. *Newton's Opticks.*

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What *Principle*ally inflict on, is due execution. *Swift*,
PRINCIPLE, *n. f.* [from *principal*.] The state of being
 principal or chief.
PRINCIPATION, *n. f.* [from *principium*, Lat.] Analysis into
 confluent or elemental parts. A word not received.
 The separating of any metal into its original or element,
 we will call *principiation*. *Bacon*,
PRINCIPLE, *n. f.* [*principium*, Lat. *principes*, Fr.]
 1. Element; constituent part; primordial substance.
 Modern philosophers suppose matter to be one simple *principle*,
 or solid extension diversified by its various shapes. *Watts*,
 2. Original cause.
 Some few, whose lamp shines brighter, have been led,
 From cause to cause to nature's secret head,
 And found that one first *principle* must be. *Dryden*,
 For the performance of this, a vital or directive *principle*
 seemeth to be affluant to the corporal. *Craw's Cyprian*,
 3. Being productive of other being; operative cause.
 The soul of man is an active *principle*, and will be em-
 ployed one way or other. *Tilley's Sermon*,
 4. Fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from
 which others are deduced.
 Touching the law of reason, there is in it some things
 which stand as *principles* universally agreed upon; and out of
 those *principles*, which are in themselves evident, the greatest
 moral duties we owe towards God or man, may, without
 any great difficulty, be concluded. *Hester*,
 All of them may be called *principles*, when compared with
 a thousand other judgments, which we form under the regula-
 tion of these primary propositions. *Watt's Logic*,
 5. Ground of action; motive.
 Farewell, young lords; these warlike *principles*
 Do not throw from you *Shakspeare*,
 As no *principle* of vanity led me first to write it, so much
 less does any such motive induce me now to publish it. *Watts*,
 There would be but small improvements in the world,
 were there not some common *principle* of action, working
 equally with all men. *Addison's Spectator*, No 255.
 6. Tenet on which morality is founded.
 III try
 If yet I can subdue those stubborn *principles*
 Of faith, of honour. *Addison's Cat*,
 A father shooting from another's head,
 Extracts his brain, and *principle* is dead. *Pope*,
 To **PRINCIPLE**, *v. a.* [from the noun.]
 1. To establish or fix in any tenet; to impress with any tenet
 good or ill.
 Wife and bef men full oft beguill'd,
 With goodness *principle*d not to reject
 The penitent, but ever to forgive,
 Are drawn to wear out miserable days. *Milton*,
 It is the concern of his majesty, and the peace of his go-
 vernment, that the youth be *principled* with a thorough per-
 suasion of the justness of the old king's cause. *South*,
 There are so many young persons, upon the well and ill
principling of whom next under God, depends the happiness
 or misery of this church and state. *South's Sermon*,
 Governors should be well *principled* and good-natured. *D'Eli*,
 Men have been in *principled* of an opinion, that they must not
 consult reason in things of religion. *Lect*,
 Let an enthusiast be *principled*, that he or his teacher is in-
 spired, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons
 against his doctrine. *Lect*,
 He seems a settled and *principled* philosopher, thanking for-
 tune for the tranquility he has by her aversion. *Pope to Swift*,
 2. To establish firmly in the mind.
 The promiscuous reading of the bible is far from being of
 any advantage to children, either for the perfecting their read-
 ings, or *principling* their religion. *Lect*,
PRINCIPLOCK, *n. f.* [from *prink* or *prince* cock; perhaps *prince* or
PRINCOX, *n. p.* [*principium ingenium*, Lat.] A coxcomb; a
 conceited person; a pert young rogue.
 You are a lacy boy
 This trick may chance to leathe you I know what;
 You must contrary me! you are a *princecox*. *Shakspeare*,
 To **PRINX**, *n.* [*prinken*, Dutch.] To prank; to deck
 for show.
 Hold a good wagger she was every day longer printing in
 the glass than you was. *Art of Tormenting*,
 To **PRINT**, *v. a.* [*primer*, *emprints*, Fr.]
 1. To mark by pressing any thing upon another.
 On his fiery tread betimes he rode,
 That scarcely print the turf on which he trod. *Dryden*,
 2. To impress any thing, so as to leave its form.
 3. To form by impression.
 Your mother was most true to wedlock, prince,
 For she did print your royal father off,
 Conceiving you. *Shakspeare, Winter's Tale*,
 Ye shall not make any cuttings in your fleels for the dead,
Lev. ix. 28,
 nor print any marks upon you.
 Perhaps some footprints printed in the clay,
 Will to my love direct your wand'ring way. *Reverence*,
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His royal bounty broods his own reward;
 And in their minds so deep did print the fenice,
 That if their ruins sadly they regard,
 'Tis but with wear. Dryden.

4. To imprint words or make books, not by the pen, but the press.
 Thou hast cauled printing to be used ; and, contrary to the king, his crown and dignity, built a paper-mill. Shaksf.
 This nonseue got in by a mistake of the stage editors, who printed from the piecemeal written parts. Pope.
 Is it probable, that a promiscuous jumble of printing letter should often fall into a method, which should stamp on paper a coherent discoufure. Locke.
 As loon as he begins to spell, pictures of animals should be got him, with the printed names to them. Locke.
 To PRINTER. v. n. To publish a book.
 From the moment he prints, he must expect to hear no more truth. Pope.

PRINT. n. f. [imprinter, Fr.]

1. Mark or form made by impression.
 Some more time
 Muft wear the print of his remembrance out. Shaksf.
 Abhorred flave,
 Which any print of goodnefs wilt not take,
 Being capable of all ill ! Shaksf. Tempst.
 Attend the foot,
 That leaves the print of blood where'er it walks. Shaksf.
 Up they toft the fand,
 No wheel fecn, nor wheels print was in the mould impreft Behind them. Chapman's Iliads.
 Our life to fawt away doth flide,
 As doth an hungry eagle through the wind ;
 Or as a flip tranfported with the tide,
 Which in their pedge leave no print behind. Davies.
 My life is but a wind,
 Which paffeth by, and leaves no print behind. Sandys.
 O'er the fmooth enamell'd greeu,
 Where no print of ftep hath been. Milton.
 While the heav'n, by the fun's team untrod,
 Hath took no print of the approaching light,
 And all the pangled hooft keep watch. Milton.
 Before the lion's den appeared the footfteps of many that had gone in, but no prints of any that ever came out. South.
 Winds bear me to fome barren ifland,
 Where print of human feet was never feen. Dryden.
 From hence Alfrea took her flight, and here
 The prints of her departing feet appear. Dryden.
 If they be not fometimes renewed by repeated exercife of the fenfes or reflection, the print wears out. Locke.

2. The mark, which is impreffed leaves its form.

3. Picture cut in wood or copper to be impreffed on paper. It is ufual to fay wooden print and copper plates.

4. Picture made by impreffion.
 From my breast I cannot tear
 The paffion, which from thence did grow ;
 Nor yet out of my fancy rare
 The print of that fupposed face. Waller.
 The prints, which we fee of antiques, may contribute to form our genius, and to give us great ideas. Dryden.
 Words ftanding for things, should be expreffed by little draughts and prints made of them. Locke.

5. The form, fize, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books.
 To refresh the former hint ;
 She read her maker in a fairer print. Dryden.
 6. The ftate of being published by the printer.
 I love a ballad in print, or a life. Shaksf.
 It is fo rare to fee
 Ought that belongs to young nobility
 In print, that we muft praife. Suckling.
 His natural antipathy to a man, who endeavours to fignelize his parts in the world, has hindered many perfons from making their appearance in print. Addison.
 I published fome tables, which were out of print. Arbuth.
 The rights of the chriftian church are fcornfully trampled on in print. Atterbury.

7. Single fheet printed and fold.
 The prints, about three days before, were filled with the fame terms. Addison.
 The publick had faid before, that they were dull ; and they were at great pains to purchafe form in the prints, to testify under their hands the truth of it. Pope.
 Inform us, will the emperour treat,
 Or do the prints and papers lie ? Pope.

8. Formal method.
 Lay his head fometimes higher, fometimes lower, that he may not feel every little change, who is not defigned to have his moid lay all things in print, and tuck him in warm. Locke.

PRINTER. n. f. [printer, Fr.]

1. One that prints books.
 I find, at reading all over, to deliver to the printer, in that which I ought to have done to comply with my defign, I am fallen very thort. Dight.

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To buy *books*, only because they were published by an
 eminent *printer*, is much as if a man should buy cloaths that
 did not fit him, only because made by some famous *taylor*. *Pope.*

See, the *printer's* boy below ;
 Ye hawkers all, your voices lift ; *Swift.*

2. One that stains linen.
PRINTLESS, *adj.* [from *print*.] That which leaves no im-
 pression. *Ye elves,*
 And ye, that on the fawns with *printless* foot
 Do chase the ebbing Neptune. *Shaksf. Tem'st.*
 Whirlt from off the waters fleet,
 Thus I fet my *printless* feet
 O'er the cowl'd's velvet head,
 That bends not as I tread. *Milton.*

PRIOR, *adj.* [*prior*, Lat.] Former ; being before something
 else ; antecedent ; anterior.
 Whence tempted to do or approve any thing contrary to
 the duties we are enjoined, let us reflect that we have a *prior*
 and superior obligation to the commands of Christ. *Rogers.*

PRIOR, *n. f.* [*prior*, Fr.]
 1. The head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an
 abbot.
 Neither he, nor any other, besides the *prior* of the con-
 vent, knew any thing of his name. *Addison's Spectator.*
 2. *Prior* is such a person, as, in some churches, preides over
 others in the same churches. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PRIORRESS, *n. f.* [from *prior*.] A lady superior of a convent
 of nuns.
 When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men,
 But in the presence of the *prior*ess. *Shaksf.*
 The revee, miller and cook are distinguishing from each
 other, as much as the mincing lady *prior*ess and the broad
 speaking wife of Bath. *Dryden.*

PRIORITY, *n. f.* [from *prior*, *adj.*]
 1. The state of being first ; precedence in time.
 From son to son of the lady, as they should be in *priority*
 of birth. *Hayward.*
 Men fill affright, that it killeth at a distance, that it poi-
 soneth by the eye, and by *priority* of vision. *Brown.*
 This observation may assist, in determining the dispute con-
 cerning the *priority* of Homer and Hesiod. *Brown.*
 Though he oft renew'd the fight,
 And smelt got *priority* of fight,
 He ne'er could overcome her quite. *Swift.*

2. Precedence in place.
 Follow, Cominius, we must follow you, *Shaksf.*
 Right worthy your *priority*. *Shaksf.*
PRIOR, *n. f.* [from *prior*.] The state or office of
 prior.
PRIORY, *n. f.* [from *prior*.]
 1. A convent, in dignity below an abbey.
 Our abbes and our *prior*ies shall pay
 This expedition's charge. *Shaksf. King John.*
 2. *Prior*ies are the churches which are given to priors in titulum,
 or by way of title. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

PRISEAGE, *n. f.* [from *prise*.]
Prisage, now called butlerage, is a custom whereby the
 prince challenges out of every bark laden with wine, con-
 taining less than forty tuns, two tuns of wine at his price. *Cowell.*

PRISM, *n. f.* [*prisme*, Fr. *πρίσμα*.]
 A *prism* of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and pa-
 rallel unequal ends, and three plain and well polished sides,
 which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three
 angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end. *Newton's Opticks.*

Here, awful Newton, the disolving clouds
 Form fronting, on the fun, thy showsty *prism*. *Thomson.*

PRISMATICK, *adj.* [*prismaticus*, Fr. from *prism*.] Formed as
 a prism.
 If the mafs of the earth was cubick, *prismatick*, or any
 other angular figure, it would follow, that one, too vast a
 part, would be drawnd, and another be dry. *Derham.*
 False eloquence, like the *prismatick* glafs,
 Its gaudy colours spreads on ev'ry place ;
 The face of nature we no more survey,
 All glaces alike, without distinction gay. *Pope.*

PRISMATICALLY, *adv.* [from *prismatick*.] In the form of a
 prism.
 Take notice of the pleasing variety of colours exhibited by
 the triangular glafs, and demand what addition or decrement
 of either fals, sulphur or mercury befalls the glafs, by being
prismatically fractured ; and yet it is known, that without that
 shape, it would not afford those colours as it does. *Boyle.*

PRISON'D, *n. f.* [*prisonax* and *idē*.] A body approaching
 to the form of a prism.
PRISON, *n. f.* [*prison*, Fr.] A strong hold in which perfons
 are confined ; a goal.
 He hath commiffion
 To hang Cordelia in the *prison*. *Shaksf. King Lear.*
 I thought